

NO NEED OF RECIPROCITY.

Canada Already a Good Customer Without Any Tariff Tinkering Over Here.

Canada is already so good a customer of ours that all talk about the need of reciprocity to hold or stimulate the demand for our products from our northern neighbors is really a waste of words, says the New York Sun.

We increased our exports to Canada from a value of \$32,000,000 in 1873 to \$131,000,000 in 1904, fiscal year, and when the statistics for the calendar year are made up they are likely to reach \$150,000,000. That is a pretty good showing, with tariff conditions as they are.

In 1873 the balance of trade was toward \$5,000,000 in favor of Canada, but for the next six years it was steadily in our favor by from nearly \$4,000,000 to more than \$13,000,000 yearly.

The next year, 1880, it was against us by about \$3,500,000, and in 1881 it was about even. In 1882 the amount against us rose to more than \$14,000,000. In the following three years it averaged about \$2,000,000 a year in our favor.

It was then that we unwisely tried reciprocity. What was the result? We went behind an average of nearly \$3,000,000 a year for six years. Then we found out that the reciprocity was a better thing for Canada than for us. Our minds have remained the same ever since, and the conviction has been strengthened by the increase of our yearly exports to Canada from about \$43,000,000 in 1892 to \$131,000,000 in 1904, and of our trade balance from \$8,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

This growth has been in spite of efforts in the later years to turn the tide of Canadian imports in favor of Great Britain by tariff preferentials of from 12½ per cent. to the present British preferential of 33.1-3 per cent. Instead of hurting us, the tide has been still more strongly in favor of the United States.

The long and the short of the matter is that the Canadians jump over the imaginary boundary line between their dominion and the United States, and buy American goods because they prefer them and get quicker deliveries—in many cases of better qualities at lower prices. When it comes to buying goods, price, quality and delivery are more potent factors than sentimental allegiance.

Nor has Canada, considering her slow growth and the fact that her population is only one-sixteenth that of the United States, with a correspondingly limited power of production, any right to complain of the volume of her sales to us. Starting from 1873, the record of those sales increased from \$37,000,000 to \$52,000,000 in 1904.

On this side of the account Canada's best year was 1882, when her sales to us were \$57,000,000 and the balance in her favor more than \$14,000,000. At no time during the reciprocity years did she sell us over \$42,000,000 a year, while since 1902 the amount has not gone below \$48,000,000.

What Canada really needs is not reciprocity, but a political relation of a more intimate character with the American union.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENTS.

Editor Bryan is quoted as saying he does not think "our banks are safe." Still, Editor Bryan will not refuse a check on any bank of average soundness in payment of any subscription for his valuable paper.—Chicago Tribune.

Ohio democrats are arranging for a "thorough organization" of the party. This is presumably an entirely separate and distinct project from the various reorganization movements which have been rumored from time to time.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

There may be good reasons for revising the tariff, but the condition of our foreign trade is not one of them. Five hundred million dollars' worth of exported manufactures for the current year beats all records.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan says the newspapers should set higher ideals for themselves. He admits, however, that the commoner's gentlemanly solicitors will at all times be glad to call upon people who wish to do legitimate advertising.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Without in the least belittling the importance of tariff revision, the president is evidently postponing it for a season in order that he may use all of his energies on a more serious problem. After railroad discrimination is cared for by means of an amendment to the interstate commerce act, there will be ample time to make any changes in customs duties that may be necessary for the protection of the public.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Kansas, once the home of populism and the breeding place of political discontent and financial centrality, is in the heyday of prosperity. Its banks have more cash on hand than they know what to do with and the farmers have money by the bushel, the usufruct of the big crops. No wonder its new governor gets poetic and calls his state "the rich, juicy meat of the national sandwich." And no wonder, either, that, having recovered its full sense and sanity, it gives bigger republican majorities than ever before.—Troy Times

DEMOCRACY AND RADICALISM

Party Leaders Still Trying to Explain Away Their Disastrous Defeat.

Some of the democratic leaders now ascribe the party's defeat last year to the platform. They assert that, instead of being conservative, the deliverance should have been radical. It was a mistake to bid against a party on its own grounds. The republican party had become too strongly entrenched as the party of conservatism to make success for a rival on that line possible. The democrats should have gone in boldly for new and advanced things and asked for support for untried policies, says the Washington Star.

What would these men offer as a radical platform? Take the tariff question. The St. Louis platform declared that protection was the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. That should pass as rather a radical deliverance. How could it be made stronger unless coupled with a promise for immediate and unconditional free trade? And what party would make such a promise and then figure on success at the polls?

Take imperialism. Seattle was practically the promise last year, and, while the Philippines were particularly referred to, that policy could not very well be entered upon as to one of our new possessions without being sooner or later extended to the others. Why withdraw from the Philippines and remain in Hawaii and Porto Rico? Why not return to the old boundaries everywhere? It would be difficult to go further on that subject than did the St. Louis platform in substance did.

Take the question of national expenditures. The St. Louis platform charged that we were spending too much money and should retrench. The thrust was understood to be at the navy. That was pretty radical when we consider our new obligations, and our greatly increased trade relations all over the world.

This list might be extended. Only on the money question was anything resembling conservatism shown, and even on that question the conservatism was simply negative. The difficulty with the democracy last year was not so much in its platform as in its record. And if these men who are now shouting for still more radical measures have their way the same difficulty will be confronted in 1908. The country will regard the party as simply a bidder for office; as constructing its platform merely as dazlers, and as willing to use any device to capture votes.

NO ASSAULT ON BUSINESS.

Revision of Tariff Schedules at Present Would Bring On Panic.

It is well known that if congress undertakes to revise the iron and steel schedules there will be such a stopping of everything that iron and steel will go down in price and the iron and steel mills will stop. It will not be necessary to do anything more than to have a protracted debate in congress on the tariff. Not a rate of duty need be changed. The debate will do the work, says the Des Moines Capital. But what if the United States Iron & Steel company were driven to the wall, resulting in a collapse of everything connected with its business? There would probably be a general panic in the United States, such as the country had not had since 1893. The stock of the company are much below par, demonstrating the difficulty of paying dividends on an overcapitalization.

But suppose overcapitalization were sufficient ground for assaulting business. How many institutions would have to go? Take it locally in Iowa and if every corporation doing business on fictitious capital were compelled to go out of business, how many corporations would be left and what would become of some of the newspapers owned by corporations?

The president and congress realize the difficulties in the way of tariff changes, therefore they are not much excited on the subject. All the tariff repeaters who have visited Washington have returned somewhat discouraged at the outlook. Foss, it is true, returned to Massachusetts and gave out a story about what the president said, but the country is used to Foss' hot air.

Let the Farmer Alone

The Waterbury Republican, while professing devotion to the general policy of protection, wants to know why the farmers of the United States should be protected. We can think of many answers to that question, but the answer that seems to fit the present case best is that when protection shall have been withdrawn from the American farmer it will also be withdrawn from the American manufacturer. Enforce the Waterbury idea by exposing the farmers to the competition of cheaper imports of foodstuffs, and how long will Waterbury retain protection for its clocks and watches? Not four years. Best not try any experiments with the American farmers.—American Economist.

We take it for granted that, in view of recent happenings, the president will see that Mr. Bryan gets a special invitation to the inauguration.—Washington Post.

FOR PASTEUR TREATMENT.

Anything, Even "Dad," So Long as It Gave Them a Chance to Go to Paris.

Charlemagne Tower, the American ambassador to Germany, spoke of the Americans' love of Paris at a dinner that he gave in Philadelphia, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Our love of Paris is, no doubt, great," he said, "but I am sure it is not so great as our European cousins would have us believe. We all, of course, have heard the European saying: 'When a good American dies he goes to Paris.' In Berlin, from a bearded French diplomat, I heard last year a novel variant of this theme.

"It was at a dinner party in Berlin. The French diplomat, regarding me with a smile, said he was sure I would sympathize with the profound and ingenious emotion of the young American girl whom he was going to speak about. She lived, he said, in a bleak western city. There were in those days no institutes for the treatment of rabies or threatened rabies save in France. The young girl's life was ugly and monotonous, and one day she burst into a neighbor's house, almost beside herself with joyous excitement.

"Her dark eyes flashed. Her cheeks had a delicate rose flush. Panting a little, she cried in a tremulous voice:

"Thank goodness, we are going to Paris at last. Dad has been bitten by a mad dog."

Nothing Doing in His Line.

The Portrait Painter—I'm glad to hear you admire my work, Mr. Puckham. Have you ever been done in on? Standard guys float anything, your Uncle Hiram dons a cork vest and then keeps off.—Puck.

HIS EXPERIENCE TEACHES THEM.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure Bright's Disease—Remarkable Case of George J. Barber—Quick Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Etherville, Iowa, Jan. 23d.—(Special)—The experience of Mr. George J. Barber, a well known citizen of this place, justifies his friends in making the announcement to the world "Bright's Disease can be cured." Mr. Barber had kidney trouble, and it developed into Bright's Disease. He treated it with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to-day he is a well man. In an interview he says:

"I can't say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had Kidney Disease for fifteen years and though I doctored for it with the best doctors here and in Chicago, it developed into Bright's Disease. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes cured me completely. I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best in the world."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Bright's Disease.

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la, cut a very poor figure in comparison with the high-priced buds that bloom all the year around in hothouses.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Popular Line to the East.

The splendid passenger service of the Nickel Plate Road; the care and attention shown passengers, has made it a favorite with the inexperienced as well as those accustomed to travel. Every feature necessary to the comfort and convenience of passengers, especially ladies traveling alone or accompanied by children, is provided. Colored Porters in Uniform are in attendance to serve the wants of all and to see that cars are kept scrupulously clean. Pullman Sleepers on all trains, and an excellent Dining Service, serving Individual Club Meals or a la Carte at moderate cost. When traveling East purchase your tickets via the Nickel Plate Road. All trains depart from the La Salle St. Station, Chicago. For full information regarding tickets, rates, routes, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen. Agt., No. 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sweet 16 is famous, to be sure, but it is the average woman's twenty-fifth birthday, perhaps, that is most celebrated.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

With an abundant cabbage crop confronting us, it looks as if we were still a long way from abating the smoke nuisance.—Indianapolis News.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

When Vanity enters at the front door Reason steals out the back way.—Chicago Record-Herald.



THERE IS NOTHING more painful than Rheumatism and Neuralgia

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Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.



Miss Ruby Mushrush



Mrs. Fred Seydel

Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

The philanthropist generally manages that some one shall catch him in the act.—N. Y. Times.

SORE HANDS, SORE FEET.

Itching, Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends—Complete Cure by Cuticura.

One Night Treatment: Soak the hands or feet on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapely nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, a single treatment affording the most grateful relief, and pointing to a speedy, permanent and economical cure. In no other ailment have Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment been more effective.

Too many people keep their charity in cold storage.—N. Y. Times.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Cold cash, what a warm-hearted companion thou art!—N. O. Picayune.

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Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the FREE HOME-STEAD LANDS of Western Canada this year.

Magnificent climate—farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.

"All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—Extract.

Cool, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 15 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. Authorized Canadian Government Agent. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

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The New Boon for Woman's Ills.

SILENT suffering from any form of female disorder is no longer necessary. Many modest women would rather die by inches than consult anyone, even by letter, about their private troubles. PISO'S TABLETS attack the source of the disease and give relief from the start. Whatever form of illness afflicts you, our interesting treatise, Cause of Diseases in Women, will explain your trouble and our method of cure. A copy will be mailed free with a Generous Sample of the Tablets, to any woman addressing

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The M. K. & T. Ry. has inaugurated a new fast train from Kansas City to Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas points. This train leaves Kansas City at 2:30 a. m., daily, arriving at all the principal Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas points the same day. There are now three daily trains from Kansas City Southwest via "The Katy"—2:20 a. m., 12:35 noon, and 9:00 p. m. Ask the agent or write

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